

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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ALFONSIN-GORBACHEV MEETING POSTPONED UNTIL 15 OCT

PY132045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1814 GMT 13 Oct 86

[By special correspondent]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Oct (TELAM) -- Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez today announced that the meeting between President Raul Alfonsin and CPSU Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev will be held at 1030 local time on 15 October. The Alfonsin-Gorbachev meeting which was originally scheduled for either today or tomorrow was postponed as a result of the delay in Gorbachev's arrival from Iceland, where he met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

ALFONSIN MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

For reportage on the visit by President Raul Alfonsin to the USSR, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 14 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

IPU CONFERENCE SUPPORTS FALKLANDS NEGOTIATIONS

PY120057 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2247 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (DYN) -- The 76th World Interparliamentary Union Conference today resolved to "strongly support" the rights of Argentina over the Malvinas Islands, as well as to call on the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations, and to demand the demilitarization of the archipelago.

The IPU resolution regarding decolonization was approved by 608 votes in favor, 144 abstentions by legislators from countries of the EEC and Central America, and 157 negative votes by other legislators, including the entire British delegation.

Other IPU resolutions call on the major powers to stop their experimental nuclear explosions, and to establish ways in which legislators can contribute to the defense of human rights in case of armed conflicts.

At the end of their deliberations, which began on Monday 6 October with the participation of 100 countries, the legislators approved a motion for the "elimination" of all vestiges of political, financial, and commercial colonialism. The resolution on decolonization calls for the independence of Namibia and the "eradication" of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa, so that countries can make progress and "small territories" can develop peacefully.

After the final decolonization vote the British MP's said they would have preferred that an amendment to which "the Argentines" had agreed earlier be included in the final resolution, because it contained a "more moderate and balanced" paragraph on the sovereignty dispute. "We are very disappointed," the British said, but they promised to continue working for understanding between the two countries so that the conflict can be solved.

Syrian Delegate Condemns U.S.

JN110732 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires -- the 76th IPU Conference has resumed the discussion of the political and economic state of affairs in the world. Shakir al-Su'ayyid, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly Arab and Foreign Relations Committee, delivered Syria's speech in which he stressed that the imperialist U.S.-Zionist policy of expansion has created an everlasting state of tension in the Middle East and this state of affairs is liable to explode at any moment.

Al-Su'ayyid condemned the boundless U.S. support for Israel in the political, military, and economic spheres. He said: Syria spares no efforts to struggle for peace, and this was reaffirmed by President Hafiz al-Asad when he said: We have worked for peace through an international conference that will be sponsored by the United Nations and that will be attended by all parties concerned and the permanent UN Security Council members on the basis of the UN resolutions to bring about Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their state on their soil. Al-Su'ayyid said: We in Syria condemn terrorism because we are one of the countries that has suffered the most from terrorism. He said: One must distinguish between terrorists and those strugglers who have faith in their people's cause and whose belief in their cause makes them ready to die as martyrs for their country at any moment.

USSR Delegation On Trade, Bases

PY112241 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0119 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- A Soviet arliamentary delegation has expressed hope that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit conference will reach the concrete agreements. In a press conference held at the Centro Cultural San Martin, where the 76th World Interparliamentary Union Congress is being held, the Soviet delegation stated that the Soviet economic agreements signed with Argentina will be fully honored.

Asked about the U.S. subsidy policy on agricultural production, Israel Yuri, head of the Soviet delegation, said the Soviet Union does not pursue merchantilist advantages. He added that his country might expand the exchange programs with Argentina in the energy, fishing, and science sectors. He thus ratified current trade agreements. Meanwhile, the Soviet official opposed the establishment of foreign military bases on Argentine territory, referring to the UK presence in the Malvinas Islands. He stated his country is against governments establishing military bases outside their own national territories, and added that the USSR has no military bases beyond Soviet borders.

Nunez On U.S. Plane Incident

PA130036 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] At the IPU conference in Argentina, commander of the revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, the president of the Nicaraguan National Assembly, has said the downing of the mercenary plane is another proof of U.S. violations of international law.

Commander Nunez spoke to delegations of over 100 word parliaments. He called upon the United States to respect international legal order. [passage omitted]

Managua To Host Next Congress

PY111629 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1459 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (TELAM) -- Nicaragua will be the site of the next Interparliamentary Union [IPU] Congress. This was decided this morning at the IPU's plenum meeting at the San Martin Cultural Center in this city. By a secret vote of 80 to 70, the Nicaraguan capital of Managua was chosen to host the next congress. Portugal was another possible site.

CAPUTO-IBRAHIMI SIGN JOINT DECLARATION

PY102227 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Oct (TELAM) -- The foreign ministers of Argentina and Algeria, Dante Caputo and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi respectively, this morning signed a joint declaration indicating that the talks between the Argentine and Algerian presidents were held in an environment of trust and cordiality, which reflects the good relations between the two countries. The declaration summarizes the activities carried out by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid during his visit to Argentina which ended today.

The good relations between Argentina and Algeria show the two countries are willing to promote fruitful cooperation on a long-term basis. the two presidents emphasized the need to strengthen their bilateral relations within the framework of rapprochement and Latin American solidarity with the Arab, African and developing countries.

The declaration states the two countries will strengthen and diversify their political, economic, commercial, scientific, technological and cultural relations as an example of the South-South cooperation. The Algerian-Argentine Mixed Commission which is going to meet in this capital soon will begin to study all possible agreements in the economic, commercial, scientific, technological, and cultural fields. The declaration indicates that nuclear energy for peaceful use is an important area for economic and social development.

Regarding the international political and economic problems, the two countries expressed concern about the deterioration of international relations, especially as a results of increased tensions, the worsening of conflicts, the increasing arms, race especially nuclear arms race, and the worsening of the international economic crisis, which has been very serious for the developing countries. The declaration noted the points of agreement on various international issues but stressed the points directly affecting Argentina and Algeria.

The two presidents referred to the Malvinas Islands issue. The Algerian president reaffirmed his country's commitment to decolonization, and again expressed his government's support for the Argentine position in its dispute over the sovereignty of the Malvinas, South Georgias, and South Sandwich Islands. In this regard the two presidents emphasized the importance of the UN resolutions and the Nonaligned Movement declaration on this issue calling on the two countries involved in the conflict to solve the controversy through negotiations.

President Alfonsin pointed out the Algerian cosponsorship of UN Resolution 40/21 approved at the 1985 UN General Assembly and expressed the Argentine people and government's profound appreciation for Algeria's permanent and active solidarity with Argentina over the Malvinas issue.

Regarding the Central American problem the declaration says: The two countries thoroughly evaluated the Central American situation and reaffirmed that the negotiations conducted by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group are the best way to find a solution to the conflict through the adoption of effective commitments within a regional political context to make peace possible. The Algerian president reiterated his country's support for the efforts made by the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group.

The two countries expressed concern for the continuation of the conflict in Western Sahara and reaffirmed their governments' support for the people's rights to self-determination and independence. They believe that the situation in South Africa is dangerous. They also demand the independence of Namibia and call for an end to hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

The two countries also expressed profound concern over the serious situation in the Middle East and recognized that the main issue there is the Palestine problem. The two countries advocate a fair, lasting, and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem through the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people within the framework of an international peace conference under the sponsorship of the United Nations.

Both countries also expressed satisfaction over the important results of the meetings and expressed their conviction that President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to Argentina will contribute to the strong friendship between Argentina and Algeria and to the reestablishment of mutual cooperation.

Prior to the signing of the joint declaration Foreign Minister Caputo decorated his Algerian counterpart with the Grand Cross of the Liberator. The ceremony ended with a conversation on how to strengthen trade between Algeria and Argentina. Argentina is currently favored by the trade balance.

FALKLANDS GOVERNOR DISCUSSES RAPPROCHEMENT

PY110248 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1711 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (EFE) -- Sir Gordon Jewkes, the British governor of the Falkland Islands, has said that "a rapprochement between London and Buenos Aires will not be easy." He also discarded any possibility of discussion of the sovereignty issue between the two governments.

In an interview the daily CLARIN of Buenos Aires held in Puerto Argentino (Port Stanley), the governor admitted that "a feeling of uncertainty about the future continues to prevail among the islanders," and that "the return of democracy in Argentina has not yet created confidence." The interview was conducted by the daily's correspondent, who a few days ago accompanied the father of an Air Force lieutenant who was killed in the 1982 war to attend his son's funeral. The interview covers two pages of the newspaper which has the largest circulation in Argentina.

Governor Jewkes reiterated once again his country's position that "the British Government would like to normalize relations with the Argentine Government but there is a problem, the sovereignty issue which London does not want to discuss, because it offers more practical proposals instead." This issue has been the main obstacle to the resumption of talks between the two countries because, for Argentina, the issue of sovereignty over the islands (claimed since 1833) is "not negotiable."

However, the islands' governor indicated that events such as the visit of Isaias Gimenez, the father of the dead pilot, can be the first step toward the normalization of relations. Jewkes added: "The policy of the British and Malvinas governments is that the relatives of the dead Argentine soldiers can come but the visits must be well organized. It would be better if the International Red Cross organized them."

Meanwhile during the 76th Interparliamentary Conference being held in Buenos Aires, the "Malvinas issue" was the subject of a press conference last night by the British delegation on the eve of its meeting with the Argentine legislators on 11 October. This will be the sixth meeting between Argentine and British legislators since the 1982 war.

British legislator David Crouch, the head of the British delegation, said the dispute over sovereignty "is a difficult issue." He supports "an open dialogue without preconditions." Crouch, who is a member of the British Conservative Party, admitted "there are different opinions about the Malvinas issue among the officials and the opposition" of his country but he pointed out "there is agreement that negotiations should be held with Argentina."

OFFICIAL DENIES BRAZILIAN PLANES DEAL SIGNED

PY101311 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1621 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Cordoba, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- Brigadier General Roberto Engroba, chief of the Military Aircraft Factory in Cordoba, has denied that the Argentine Air Force has signed a contract with the Brazilian Aeronautics Company (Embraer) for the purchase of 30 Tucano training planes, as published in a Buenos Aires morning newspaper.

Engroba told the newspaper LA VOZ DEL INTERIOR that the Air force is considering the possibility of purchasing the Tucano planes, and if it decides to replace the current Mentor planes with the Tucano, it will pay for them with available Argentine technology, such as spare parts and planes. (sentence as received) The Tucano is perhaps the most probable option, but he said that no decision has yet been made.

GRENADE, FOUND IN ENTRE RIOS GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY102147 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1441 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Parana, Entre Rios, 10 Oct (DYN) -- A grenade with the words "Argentine Army" stamped on it was found this morning inside Government House, in the second incident in this city in the last 24 hours. The grenade was found at around 0730 [1030 GMT] in a corridor near the Government Press Directorate by employee Julio Rodriguez Signes, who held it in his hands until he realized what it was. he then called the police to take the grenade away.

The Press Directorate is located on a mezzanine of the Government House, in an area not normally visited by the public. Until midmorning, the government had not released a report on the incident. [passage omitted]

CGT STRIKE RALLY HALTS INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

PY101731 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Oct

[Text] (NA-DYN) — A general strike called by the General Labour Confederation (CGT) yesterday brought industrial activity to a complete halt while workers paraded for 18 blocks in what was indeed a "noisy rally" as was predicted by the organizers.

The crowd was estimated by police sources at around 75,000 workers, news agencies placed that figure at between 100,000 and 250,000 while CGT sources told the Herald that anywhere from 350,000 to half a million workers participated in the rally.

Drums, firecrackers and empty pots and pans were used to express disagreement with the government's socio-economic policies, while popular chants were particularly offensive during this demonstration, with Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and President Raul Alfonsin being the main targets of the insults.

CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini headed the march in the company of a group of labour leaders, stopping at the intersection of the Independencia and Paseo Colon avenues in order to be lifted by a mechanical arm from which he improvised a speech. After the members of the CGT directive council came the major labour union, including metal workers, ATE and UPCN state workers, SMATA auto workers and the UF railwaymen, who carried a sign reading "The worker's hunger is not illegal," in reference to a government ruling declaring recent UF strikes illegal.

The strike and rally were backed by the majority of political parties, amongst them the Justicialists, Intransigents, Popular Socialists, the Movement for Integration and Development, the Christian Democrats, Workers Party and Progressive Democrats.

While the industrial sector was the most severely affected by the strike, the vast majority of stores, cultural institutions, cinemas and schools were open. According to Aerolineas Argentinas, no domestic flights were cancelled, while only two international flights had to be delayed.

Only a few minor incidents spoiled the otherwise peaceful rally. Most of them were caused by the usual gangs using the opportunity to rob and provoke the crowd. Meanwhile, groups within the rally caused some minor damage to Government House and the Economy Ministry building by hurling stones and other objects at government officials witnessing the rally from their offices.

The rally was organized by the CGT to back its alternate, 26-point socio-economic plan, which includes wages in relation to the cost of the family basket.

Also, a moratorium on the foreign debt and a general increase of pensions is sought.

During his half-hour speech, Ubaldini criticized the enemies of the CGT for not having the "moral authority" to speak, adding "We are here to demand that our efforts not be given away to the IMF (International Monetary Fund)."

In an impassioned tone of voice, the CGT secretary general demanded "justice" for the children "who are hungry, uneducated and emaciated."

"We are paradoxically offered a 10 australs minimum wage while 110 million dollars disappear from the Banco Alas and nobody knows where they are," Ubaldini said.

While promising that the CGT "battle plan" will succeed, Ubaldini said that "the peace in confronting people eye-to-eye is not won with unkept promises."

Lastly, to the calls of "we shall never be a colony" and "we will defend our country to the last man," Ubaldini urged the crowd to disperse peacefully, "in the name of our dear Argentine fatherland."

BRIEFS

TIEMPO ARGENTINO FOLDS -- The publishers of the Buenos Aires daily TIEMPO ARGENTINO announced the closing down of this daily due to financial difficulties. [Summary] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Sep p 1 PY]

OIL PROSPECTING CONTRACTS SIGNED -- Buenos Aires, 7 Oct (TELAM) -- The Government Oil Deposit [YPF] today signed three contracts for the prospecting and exploitation of oil resources in the northeastern basin. The agreement signed by YPF with an Argentine-Australian consortium formed by the enterprises Pluspetrol and BHP Petroleum Argentina, Inc. represents an investment of \$48,780,000 to be made in Argentina. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0230 GMT 8 Oct 86 PY]

GDP INCREASE -- Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (NA) -- According to information disclosed by the Economy Ministry today, the GDP and domestic demand during the second quarter of this year grew by 5.7 and 12.3 percent, respectively. It was also disclosed that export of goods and services during the May-June period dropped by 12.9 percent. [Text] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 30 Sep 86 PY]

AUSTRAL DEVALUED -- The Argentine Central Bank has devalued the austral by 0.76 percent. This is the 5th devaluation in September and the 20th since the austral plan was imposed on 14 June 1985. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 86 PY]

FLIGHTS TO CUBA ANNOUNCED -- Alfonso Cicales, general manager of the state-run Aerolineas Argentinas, during an interview granted to television Channel 13, announced that as of next summer the airline will start flights to Cuba and other Caribbean areas. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1302 GMT 28 Sep 86 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO FRG PRESENTS CREDENTIALS -- Buenos Aires, 9 Oct (TELAM) -- Alfredo Cipriano Pons Benitez, new Argentine ambassador to the FRG, today presented his credentials to FRG state council chairman Erich Honecker. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1619 GMT 9 Oct 86 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RESIGNS -- Oscar Torres Avalos submitted his resignation as foreign ministry technical and administrative coordination under secretary to take over as planning under secretary of the secretariat for State Intelligence [SIDE]. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 7 Oct 86 PY]

RESIDENTS PROTEST PRESENCE OF U.S. TROOPS, LEOPARDS

PY131642 Paris AFP in Spanish 1539 GMT 11 Oct 86

[By Eduardo Paz]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 11 Oct (AFP) -- With shouts of Yankees go home and Leopards [elite police forces] get out and don't come back, over 6,000 inhabitants of the town of Santa Ana de Yacuma, located in the Bolivian Amazon region in northeast Bolivia, expelled 150 U.S. soldiers and Bolivian police in charge of the struggle against drug trafficking. The troops and police tried to take over the small town located in the Beni Department.

The incident occurred on 10 October when six Black Hawk helicopters -- supplied by the United States -- and a Fokker plane landed on the Santa Ana air strip to destroy cocaine factories and arrest the most important Bolivian drug traffickers.

Through the tolling of bells and word of mouth, local residents organized themselves to expel the Leopards and U.S. Rangers from the town's strategic locations. They were able to isolate the troops at the airport, forcing them to return to their center of operations. Santa Ana de Yacuma mayor, Mario Barbosa, and Leopard's chief, Colonel German Linares, discussed the operation. Col Linares then ordered the withdrawal of the troops, helicopters, and plane.

The inhabitants of the coastal area of the Rio Yacuma, located 150 km from the border with Brazil, and in the middle of a vast plain that is linked to urban centers only by plane reasserted their decision to impede the operation of Bolivian and U.S. Armed Forces, which they said undermined the honor of the town of Santa Ana de Yacuma.

Santa Ana de Yacuma is the birth place of Roberto Suarez Gomez, the king of cocaine; and of the new drug trafficking magnate, Jorge Roca, alias Straw Roof [Techo de Paja], who have been sought by both Bolivian authorities and DEA officials for several years. Several of their relatives live in Santa Ana de Yacuma and it is likely that the objective of this operation was to arrest both Suarez, and Roca.

When informed about the incident, Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro announced through Information Minister Herman Antelo that all those who oppose the forces of order would be punished in keeping with the law. [passage omitted]

COMMITTEE DEMANDS DISMISSAL OF TOP POLICE CHIEFS

PY101355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2130 GMT 9 Oct 86

[By Amanda Davila]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 9 Oct (EFE) -- The congressional committee investigating the murder of three scientists in Huanchaca has asked the government for the dismissal of Julio Vargas Soto, commander in chief of the Bolivian Police, and of other high-ranking police officers. The three scientists were killed by drug traffickers.

According to Mario Velarde Dorado, chairman of the Congressional Committee, the other three police chiefs are Colonel German Linares, commander of the Mobil Unit for Rural Areas Police inspector Colonel Guido Lopez Villegas; and Colonel Wilmar Guzman, who is an official who "enjoys the confidence of the state, and who belongs to a confidential security organization, the existence of which was unknown to the congressmen."

The decision was made following an assessment of the testimony given to the Congressional Committee by presumed suspects of the Huanchaca killings that took place on 5 September. Velarde Dorado explained that no one of the top military command is involved in the events that occurred in Huanchaca (Santa Cruz Department), where a Bolivian-Spanish scientific delegation was attacked by drug traffickers, resulting in three of them being killed and a Spanish biologist surviving. [passage omitted]

Resolution Relieves Chiefs

PY110155 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] President Victor Paz Estenssoro has ordered Bolivian Police Commander General Julio Vargas Soto be relieved of his position. The presidential resolution, which was released at Government House, establishes that, to facilitate the work of the congressional committee, President Paz has decided to comply with its requests. The resolution states:

1. Bolivian Police Commander General Julio Vargas Soto is relieved of his high position as of today.
2. Bolivian Police Deputy Commander General Raul (Escobarrote) is appointed acting commanding general.

The resolution asserts that Congress President Julio Garret Ayllon had requested the executive branch relieve Julio Vargas Soto, at the express wishes of the Congress Special Committee. Thus, the Huanchaca case is beginning to have its first serious consequences, and will continue to be in the news during the next few hours.

DEPUTIES EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH CHILEAN PEOPLE

PY100236 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Chamber of Deputies President Willy Vargas has presented an unusual motion that was approved unanimously by this legislative body. In the motion the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies expressed solidarity with the Chilean people persecuted by the Chilean government and it likewise supports the Declaration of Santiago issued by former Chilean congressmen on 21 May despite police interference.

The text of the Chamber of Deputies resolution is as follows:

"The honorable Chamber of Deputies resolves:

Single article: To express support for the Declaration of Santiago of 21 May 1986, and it expresses its best wishes for the return of democracy to Chilean life, as well as the cessation of human rights violations, the practice of torture, and disappearances in Chile.

UNREPORTED NUCLEAR PLANT LEAK VIOLATES TREATY

PY110146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1815 GMT 10 Oct 86

[By Edgar Hernandez]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Oct (EFE) -- The water leak in a valve of the refrigeration system at the Brazilian Nuclear Plant Angrea 1 was not reported to the Argentine Government as it should have been under bilateral agreements that were signed recently. Experts said today that the Brazilian Government has thus ignored agreements in the nuclear sector, under which the two countries are required to exchange information in any case of accident at a nuclear plant. The Argentine Embassy in Brasilia has said it did not receive any official communique from the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

Brazilian physiciast Rogeiro Cerqueira said that Brazilain officials are trying to play down the accident, and pointed out that dismissing the importance of the accident reveals a lack of perception of its gravity.

Meanwhile, Jose Eduardo Leme Salvatore, Director of the Reactors Department of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), maintains that the leak ws not an accident, but an "operational problem." Leme Salvatore explained that the leak occurred in the auxiliary cooling system, which in only slightly contaminated with radiation from the main system to which the auxiliary system is connected. Leme Salvatore stated that the water contamination level was very low, and that similar leaks have occurred 10 times since 1979, when the first tests were conducted.

The accident occurred on the night of 30 September, when valve 8073b failed, causing nearly 1,000 gallons of contaminated water to spill. The Angra 1 nuclear plant is located in the municipality of Angra dos Reis, 154 km from Rio de Janeiro. Its population of 71,000 people was alerted to the accident 9 days later, which elicited protests from politicians and ecologists throughout the country. Angra doe Reis's climate is one of tension because of disagreements between the plant scientists and other experts.

Nuclear Plant Chief Pedro Jose Linns said that neither the nearby population nor the workers at the plant have been exposed to radiation dangers. In turn, the Attorney General of Rio de Janeiro State, Joao Batista Petersen Mendes, has sent a note to the officials of the Furnas Centrais Eletricas Company, requesting that information and an explanation of the leak be submitted within 10 days.

The Angra 1 Nuclear Plant has been shut down for 277 days for testing purposes. Yesterday, the Federal Appellate Court (TFR) authorized the resumption of plant operations, alleging that the shutdown is causing more than \$50 million in economic losses.

PINOCHET LAUDS REAGAN, CRITICIZES STATE DEPARTMENT

PY110202 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The government is confident that the United States will understand the Chilean situation, but it will have to realize that our democracy is to be developed by Chileans for Chileans. This remark was made by President Augusto Pinochet when he was asked by RSN [National Radio System] about Ronald Reagan's latest statement about our country.

President Pinochet replied that, in the first place, he has the best impression of President Reagan, adding that he believes Reagan is one of the best presidents the United States has had in recent years. Now, Pinochet said, there are people in the U.S. Department of State who, although they have all the necessary information in their hands, do not yet understand the Chilean situation. Consequently, these people try to cause pressures to be exerted upon our country. Pinochet further said: I am confident that in the end our situation will be understood. Like the United States, Chile strives to consolidate a Western-style democracy. However, it must be understood that our democracy is to be developed by Chileans for Chileans

Pinochet then said that a model cannot be imposed on us, just as attitudes alien to our national sentiment and to our social, economic, and political reality, cannot be forced on us.

MERINO RETURNS FROM U.S., RESUMES ACTIVITIES

PY131337 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, Navy commander and also member of the Government Junta, returned to Chile in the predawn hours of 12 October. Merino went to the United States on Naval business. The high-ranking Navy officer visited the Chilean Navy mission in Washington, but there were no details on his other activities in the United States. During his absence, Merino was replaced by Admiral Hernan Rivera Calderon. It has been reported that Merino will resume his duties on 13 October.

ARMY COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES PROMOTIONS

PY110231 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Brigadier Generals Julio Bravo Valdez and Claudio Lopez Silva have been promoted to major general. This information was provided by an official communique released by the Army Public Relations Department.

STANGE SUPPORTS PINOCHET'S CALL FOR DIALOGUE

PY102152 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] General Rodolfo Stange, Director of Carabineros, began a busy day in Antofagasta early this morning. RSN [National Radio Network] of Antofagasta made this report on the visit the Government Junta member is paying to the zone.

Gen Stange said the decision by President Pinochet to start discussing the political parties' organic law with the democratic sectors is very positive, adding that he fully supports the opinion that General Matthei recently expressed on the same subject. [passage omitted]

Concerning the political situation in Chile, Gen Stange said it is a positive sign that several sectors have stressed the need for dialogue. In particular, he emphasized the president's decision to order the interior minister to call on those sectors that respect the legal system to reject Marxism and to exchange views on the political parties' organic law. [passage omitted]

Valdes Urges Talks

PM131428 Barcelona LA VANGURDIA in Spanish 30 Sep 86 p 4

[Interview with Gabriel Valdes, Chilean Christian Democratic Party Chairman, by Joaquim Ibartz in Santiago; date not given]

[Text] Santiago -- "There is no rational way of achieving democracy other than to negotiate with the military. We have a military government that wields power and strength as it pleases. This is why we are prepared to negotiate with anyone, with those who imprison our leaders and allow journalists and honest professional people to be murdered. There is no other solution apart from reaching an understanding with the Armed Forces in order to avert a bloodbath." We were told this by Gabriel Valdes, the principal leader of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party.

[Ibartz] You are urging the military leaders to shoulder their responsibilities, but what about Pinochet? Are negotiations to be conducted with him or is he to be excluded?

[Valdes] Of course Pinochet is the obstacle. We believe that since he is part of the Armed Forces it is necessary to conduct talks with them all. Please excuse me if I do not say everything that I have to say on this matter in the press. We will talk to anyone. We will negotiate with the people in power. With one sole objective -- not to join a dictatorial regime, but to achieve democracy.

[Ibartz] If another military leader were to assume power to head a transitional government, would you support him?

[Valdes] We would support him as long as he pledged to bring the country to democracy by a certain deadline and according to a timetable previously agreed upon by both civilians and the military, as General Morales Bermudez did in Peru. We are not concerned whether the transition to democracy is carried out by a civilian or a military leader, as long as it is someone who can carry it through to a good conclusion, as Adolfo Suarez did in Spain -- and he emerged from the former regime. This is what must be done in Chile. We are trying to convince the military that this is what is best both for them and for the Chilean people. Otherwise, we will witness a growing confrontation, an increasing militarization that will destroy the possible foundations for coexistence, thus involving the Armed Forces in something for which they were not intended, namely a civil war.

[Ibartz] Do you accept Pinochet's constitution and the elections scheduled for 1989?

[Valdes] We do not accept Pinochet's way because it provides a solution for no one in Chile. It entails a perpetuation of Pinochet himself. It is his constitution. We have rejected it from the outset because no constitution -- neither this nor any other -- has any value without the people's endorsement. This is why we condemned his attempt to bring the country to a confrontation in 1989. You see, 1989 represents not a solution but an exacerbation of the crisis and Pinochet's ambition to remain in power. Pinochet, like the dictator he is, refuses to step down. Dictators do not like to step down.

[Ibartz] Could Pinochet stage a self-inflicted coup to remain in power?

[Valdes] He has the military power and complete control of the media. He can do whatever he wants -- even kill us all. Nobody is ruling out a self-staged coup; however, according to our information, the other Junta generals seem unwilling to accept it. Chile's main problem is that there is someone who refuses to go, someone who has appropriated the country and wants to lead us through 1989 and beyond. We do not accept his concept of war. We do not want a confrontation that will damage the country even more. This is why we reject the state of emergency, the regressive legislation, and the policy of war. We hope that some time there will be a positive response to the proposals for an agreement submitted by the vast majority of parties.

[Ibartz] The democratic forces have suffered a setback since the introduction of the state of emergency. How will they assert themselves again?

[Valdes] We democrats cannot assert our authority through war. We must assert it through ideas, faith in democracy. If machine guns, tanks, and terror take the leading role, then this country is finished. The authority of democracy is less spectacular but it exists in the will of the vast majority of Chileans.

Who asserts the greater authority -- a military government whose leader is attacked and his escort half-destroyed, who declares a state of emergency, and who dictates repressive laws; or a people who want to regain democracy peacefully? The state of emergency shows weakness, not authority. What kind of authority do they show by imprisoning prominent leaders without any charge? What kind of authority is it when innocent people die at the hands of the armed criminals? What kind of authority is that of the political forces who propose to the military -- our fellow countrymen -- that we come to an agreement and jointly seek a national solution?

[Ibartz] All the offers of dialogue have been rejected and Pinochet devotes himself to insulting politicians. Do you still have any hope of reaching an agreement?

[Valdes] Yes, because neither we nor our children and grandchildren will ever abandon the aim of Chile's becoming a democratic nation. This country was born to be free, to use reason, not force. This is why we do not accept the settlement of the dispute by means of weapons.

[Ibartz] How will you regain the political initiative under the state of emergency?

[Valdes] We will continue the social mobilization and civil disobedience, which is the way in which society expresses itself when all other roads are closed. Our pressure has always been peaceful and we will continue to exert it as circumstances require. The government must hear the message that the people are neither acquiescent nor afraid. We must convey to it our rejection in an organized and peaceful way. We already know that violence serves not our interests but those of the people who establish war as the norm.

[Ibartz] Will you accept support for your mobilization from the Marxist left-wing organizations of the Popular Democratic Movement?

[Valdes] We will organize forms of protest that do not entail the contribution of men of violence. It is very difficult to meet this aim because we will have to exclude the government and prime minister. We democrats cannot pursue any other path than that of rapprochement and reconciliation. What we want is not hatred and revenge but for common sense to reign the Chile. A long time ago we warned that without democracy there would be terrorism and armed confrontation. A solution cannot be postponed or we could experience what happened in Nicaragua, Cuba, and Iran, where the departure of Somoza, Batista, and the shah came too late.

[Ibartz] Can there be a democracy that excludes the Marxist Left?

[Valdes] We do not regard as a democracy a system that excludes any ideas. All political tendencies must exist within a democracy, as long as they acknowledge it to be a combination of rules of coexistence and consensus, with clearly defined limits on how far dissent can go. There is no place in a democracy for men of violence, those who practice it or for those who advocate it but there is room for all those who defend an idea, whatever it may be.

[Ibartz] Will the unity of the democratic forces be achieved?

[Valdes] Never in Chile's history has such a wide range of parties reached a thorough agreement on the definition and practice of democracy as in the case of the National Accord. If we have forged a common front with dissimilar parties, why do we not reach an understanding with the Armed Forces? It is necessary to discuss the roles of both sides. In South Africa, where some people are white and others black, there are not roles. This country will not be like that. Be that as it may, we democrats do not want to play the role of the blacks. We must start negotiations soon because we hope that when the pope comes to Chile he can help forge a peace treaty among the Chilean people, like the one he inspired between the Chilean and Argentine peoples.

AD President Welcomes Dialogue

PY102114 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1528 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 10 Oct (EFE) -- "Democratic Alliance" [AD] President Enrique Silva Cimma has described as positive the recent comments by high-ranking military leaders on the possibility of holding talks but stressed that "Army Commander in Chief General Augusto Pinochet has not yet made similar comments."

Silva Cimma, who is president of the main coalition of non-Marxist opposition parties, termed "positive" the comments favoring dialogue by the Navy and Air Force commanders in chief and the Carabineros director general. For the AD, the solution to the country's current problems involves a political solution that "must be agreed upon by the civilians and the Armed Forces."

Silva Cimma added that the AD "has not laid down any conditions for holding serious and loyal talks leading to a peaceful and effective democratization of the country within an atmosphere of mutual respect and with complete press freedom." In its statement, the AD states that "a normal atmosphere in the country, which cannot exist under a state of siege that permits the arrest of political leaders who have not been formally charged, would facilitate the holding of talks with the top representatives of the Armed Forces and the Carabineros."

AD Rejects 'Restrictions'

PY110217 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Democratic Alliance [AD] today stated it does not want the dialogue to fail, and it rejects General Pinochet's orders to Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia Rodriguez, forbidding any opposition to the 1980 Constitution. Jorge (Vives), under secretary of the opposition coalition, now reads the full text of the AD communique:

[Begin (Vives) recording] In view of the fact that President Augusto Pinochet has ordered the interior minister to impose unacceptable restrictions on the dialogue that both the AD and the Chilean people want to hold, we hereby state that:

1. We reiterate that we are ready to hold an unconditional, unrestricted dialogue with the commanders in chief of the various branches of the Armed Forces in the presence of the people. For this reason, the AD has taken the necessary steps to ensure the success of these talks.

2. The orders given to the interior minister offer no guarantee of a democratic dialogue because they are based on the current Constitution, which a vast majority of the Chilean people have rejected. [end recording]

The AD also called for a referendum, which it considers vital for the restoration of democracy. This was part [as heard] of the communique released this morning by the AD.

Pinochet Denies Dialogue Offer

PY110010 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Remarks by President Augusto Pinochet this morning caused shock and some confusion. Pinochet said the Armed Forces commanders in chief have not said there will be a dialogue with the opposition. We are now contacting La Moneda Palace to hear what Eliane Enriquez has to say about President Pinochet's remarks:

President Augusto Pinochet today said the opposition wants to give the word dialogue a political connotation and to hoist it as a fighting banner. In a meeting with the media, the president also said the opposition, backed by religious organizations, has launched a new offensive to establish dialogue with the government.

He said the press has misinterpreted the statements of the Armed Forces commanders in chief in this regard, and asserted they said nothing about a dialogue. President Pinochet also said the opposition is trying to make believe that the dialogue can be held only with them, and with no one else. If the agenda does not include items they want to discuss, to attain the results they want, then the opposition will not agree to hold a dialogue, he added.

The chief of state also said it cannot be said that the government does not accept suggestions and opinions from the different sectors. Our work, he said, is the result of the joint efforts of all Chileans in close connection with the authorities.

Opposition Using 'Tactics'

PY102206 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet this morning made several announcements and other important comments. The president has just ended a conversation with reporters. Our mobile unit 10 filed this report:

In response to a series of questions by newsmen here at La Moneda Palace, President Pinochet said: The government believes the opposition sectors that have said they would change their position are simply using tactics that reflect their real objective. They are changing sides; today they claim to condemn communism and violence, but they forget that their youth leaders and the leaders of the MDP [People's Democratic Movement] have participated in elections as members of single-party tickets.

The president said those who want to oust the government and restore the system that was established in the past must understand that the Armed Forces and the people who support him -- who are in the majority -- are clearly aware of their objective. He said he has concentrated his efforts on this objective. [passage omitted]

The president made some other announcements. He reported that Colonel Claudio Guzman will replace Colonel Jose Carrera as under secretary general of government. Col Carrera has been assigned to a post abroad. The president also announced that Justice Under Secretary (Maria Isabel Cesarego), who has resigned, will be replaced by lawyer (Luis Manriquez). (Cesarego) will be appointed to another post.

President Pinochet announced that Brigadier Oscar Vargas today took over as Television Nacional director, replacing Manfredo Mayor, who will be appointed communications adviser of the government's General Secretariat.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE SUBMITS RESIGNATIONS

PY140115 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] There is some kind of secrecy in the Diego Portales Building at the level of the commanders of the Armed Forces and Carabineros. It concerns the terms under which the dialogue with the opposition will take place. No one is making any comments. It has been learned unofficially that tomorrow this issue will be brought up by Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro during the regular Tuesday legislative meeting. There is apparently more secrecy in the Armed Forces and Carabineros about the dialogue after the recent statements made by General Pinochet on this issue.

Today a Santiago newspaper reported some of the members of the Fourth Legislative Committee have already submitted their resignations to Lieutenant General Julio Canessa. The newspaper indicated it is a normal procedure when a new Junta member is installed, he will find on his desk the resignations of all the members of the committee he is going to head. Radio Chilena tried to get some information on this issue. We talked with lawyer and journalist Maximiano Errazuriz, former deputy of the National Party and currently a member of the Fourth Legislative Committee.

[Begin Errazuriz recording] The Fourth Legislative Committee has not met since Gen Canessa was replaced by General Gordon. Therefore, I was surprised by the newspaper report because there is nothing official in this regard. If some member has resigned, it means he is getting ahead of others and acting on his own behalf. [end recording]

Gen Humberto Gordon is taking over the position left vacant by Gen Julio Canessa.

FPMR SPOKESMAN ON PINOCHET'S ATTACKERS

PY101413 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0435 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 9 Oct (EFE) -- According to an FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] spokesman, those who participated in the frustrated attack on the Chilean President, General Augusto Pinochet on 7 September 1986, are still in Chile. The FPMR has claimed the attack on the president. The Santiago afternoon newspaper LA SEGUNDA today published a telephone interview with Patricio Manns from Paris, who stated that he is the FPMR's spokesman abroad.

"I am the FPMR's spokesman abroad and my job is to divulge the news, especially here in Europe," Manns stated in the interview. He confirmed that the reports published by news agencies and the Spanish magazine CAMBIO 16, that include his remarks, are true. In those reports the FPMR claims the responsibility for the attack.

He disowned, however, the interview published by the Italian newspaper CORRIERE DELLA SERA, and added that "the FPMR disowns the remarks made by the informer who granted the interview." The Italian correspondent who interviewed that informer, Manns, "has been taken by surprise by someone who claimed to be a member of the FPMR and who tried to involve Cuba (in the attack)," saying those who participated in the attack have returned to Havana.

Contrary to what was published by the Italian newspaper, the FPMR's spokesman abroad said that "the attackers are still in Chile. The FPMR operates in Chile. Only the support groups operate aboard."

COURT LIFTS INCOMMUNICADO STATUS ON HALES

PY120254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0239 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 Oct (EFE) -- A Chilean military court today decided to lift the incommunicado status of Patricio Hales, a leader of the Popular Democratic Movement. [passage omitted]

After learning that Hales' incommunicado status had been lifted, Hales' relatives initiated procedures to have him transferred from the Santiago Penitentiary to the Capuchinos Annex Jail.

BOMB EXPLODES IN SANTIAGO STORE; KILLS ONE

PY150127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Santiago, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Police sources reported tonight that one person died and three others were injured tonight when a powerful bomb went off at a popular store in the posh neighborhood of Las Condes, in eastern Santiago.

The semiofficial news agency ORBE indicated that, according to initial reports, the person carrying the bomb died when it went off earlier than planned. The body of the bomb-carrier was totally disintegrated.

The bomb went off at a bookstore on the second floor of the Apumanque shopping mall. Meanwhile, another bomb exploded at a bank branch a few meters away from the bookshop. Police evacuated the area because of the possibility that other bombs had been planted.

BRITAIN'S FOULKES MEETS DEL VALLE, GARCIA

PY132214 Santiago Radio Chilean in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Jose Francisco Contreras report from the Foreign Ministry]

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle today met with British Member of Parliament George Foulkes, who is visiting the country to learn about the current situation. The meeting was friendly and many ideas were exchanged.

Foulkes went to the Foreign Ministry with British Ambassador John Hickman after meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia at La Moneda Palace. Foulkes, who is the Labor Party spokesman for South American affairs, said he wants to learn the real situation in the country by meeting with representatives of all sectors: the government, the opposition, the church, and human rights organizations.

Regarding the state of siege, Foulkes pointed out that his party hopes it will be lifted but the main reason for his visit is not that issue. He said his meeting with Foreign Minister del Valle was friendly and many ideas were exchanged. He added: I understood the minister's point of view and I hope he understand mine.

Regarding his meeting with Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, Foulkes said they discussed human rights and the prospects for transition toward democracy. He added that he specifically mentioned the case of Chilean citizen Pedro Fernandez (Lemba), who is under arrest in Linares for violating the internal security law. Foulkes said Fernandez' wife lives in Great Britain, and Fernandez has been granted political asylum to travel to Great Britain if his sentence is commuted. George Foulkes will end his visit tomorrow.

MAGALLANES GOVERNMENT ON COMMUNIST PARTICIPATION

PY111200 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The regional government of Punta Arenas has repudiated a foul play by opposition sectors which, after obtaining permission for a meeting, invited the outlawed Communist Party to participate in it.

The regional government secretary, Pedro de Ares Zabala, personally read an official communique bearing his signature. The communique refers to an authorized rally to be held tomorrow by the opposition. The communique reads:

Official Communique

Yesterday, the regional government authorized a rally to be held at the Bulnes Plaza, to be followed by a march down (Boria) Street. Permission for these activities was requested by Messrs Ramon Aguilar Vera, Luis Requena Arizcorde, Santiago (Ladena) Mendoza, and Flor Mavor Garoztiaga.

According to the request, the rally and march were to be organized by regional democratic, political, and social groups. However, (POLLA DE SALZAR) later published a notice in which Mr Hugo Haedo says, quote, most of the region's social organizations and political groups, such as the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Radical Party, the MAPU [United Popular Action Movement], and the Christian Left, will attend the rally unquote.

In view of such publication, Mr Ramon Aguilar Vera, president of the regional Christian Democratic Party, was asked to make a public statement denying the participation of the Communist Party in the rally and march, since the note requesting permission did not mention the participation of the Communist Party. Mr Ramon Aguilar Vera and other representatives of political parties refused to make that statement.

Therefore, the regional government of Punta Arenas repudiates this foul play by the rally's organizers, who sought to include the Communist Party only after the rally was authorized, and denounces it before the people of Magallanes.

The regional government deplores that the democratic opposition parties of the region should continue to associate with the Communist Party, a totalitarian party which is instigating the Chilean people to a fratricidal confrontation. It finds it strange that they should adopt such an attitude when, in the rest of the country, the national presidents of the democratic opposition parties have broken their alliance and links with the Communist Party.

Nevertheless, the regional government will not withdraw the permission which it has already granted.

ATTEMPT ON GARCIA FAILS; SHINING PATH IMPLICATED

PY130004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1727 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Puno, 12 Oct (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia has minimized yesterday's attempt on his life, and has decided to continue today with his working visit to the city of Cusco, 1,155 km southeast of Lima. The police have said that the attack was planned by the Shining Path, which has been very active in this region for several months. The people are my guards and they will defend me from my enemies and from those who are against democracy, Garcia said.

Antiterrorist Directorate (Dircote) sources today disclosed that the police foiled two dynamite attacks against the president. The attacks were to be staged during the working tour that Garcia began on 11 October, in Arequipa, Juliaca, and Puno, 1,314 km southeast of Lima.

In Juliaca, 35 km from Puno, the police arrested peasant Catalina Mamani Yucra, 33, a few minutes before Alan Garcia's arrival at the Manco Capac Airport. Mamani was carrying 37 dynamite sticks concealed in her colorful skirt. She confessed to police that she was not operating alone and that another woman had the fuses for detonating the sticks. However, the police said that her accomplice was not among the approximately 50 suspects who were immediately arrested. The woman was detected in a group of peasants who were about to welcome the president at the Santa Adriana Handicraft shop.

After learning about the arrest of the woman, and despite his security guards' advice to suspend his activities, Garcia continued with his agenda, dedicating several facilities in Juliaca and Puno. On several occasions the president personally greeted the peasants.

In Puno, on Lake Titicaca, which Peru shares with Bolivia, the police deactivated several bombs after being warned of a possible attack. The bombs had been planted near the Don Miguel Inn, which is owned by APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] leader Miguel Pino and which Garcia usually visits, the sources said.

The police have also reported that 45 dynamite sticks, a 7.62-caliber ammunition box, and fuses were seized during raids of subversive strongholds. No major details were provided because of the secrecy of the investigations.

Police believe this is the Shining Path's first attack against the president and that it was an attempt to open a new front in the area. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

RADIO STATIONS RETURNED TO OWNERS -- Yesterday the Peruvian Government returned to their legitimate owners the transmission plants of radio stations "Victoria" and "Reloj," which were confiscated 15 years ago by the military regimes in power at that time. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Oct 86 p A-7 PY]

'FORMAL' PROTEST ON U.S. OIL TAX ASSESSES 'GROWTH'

PA100425 Paris AFP in Spanish 0331 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Oct (AFP) — Mexico's secretariat of commerce and industrial development reported here today that the Mexican Government has filed a formal protest over the U.S. Government's decision to propose a tax on oil imports. The tax proposed by the U.S. Government would be \$0.08 per barrel of domestic oil and \$0.117 per barrel of imported oil and its by-products.

According to Secretary Hector Hernandez, "enforcing this measure would greatly affect our ability to obtain foreign currency so necessary for our economic growth and the payment of our international obligations."

Mexico sells the United States nearly 50 percent of its total oil exports, which at present totals 1.35 million barrels a day. This makes the United States the most important buyer of Mexican oil.

Hernandez also said the proposed tax contradicts "U.S. pledges made recently during the GATT conference in Uruguay to maintain the status quo regarding new restrictions on international trade."

Mexico's protest and note of concern was delivered to U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige.

PRESIDENT OPENS MEETING OF ATTORNEY GENERALS

PA102145 Mexico City XEW Television Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Excerpts] At the inauguration of the first Regional Meeting of Attorney Generals and Justice Ministers in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, President Miguel de la Madrid said Mexico will not just sit back and observe how drug addiction and trafficking destroy homes and countries. Speaking to delegations from 13 participating countries, De la Madrid called on the attorney generals and justice ministers at this meeting to contribute to the welfare of our peoples. Francisco Ramirez reports from Puerto Vallarta:

[Begin recording] [De la Madrid] We will not allow drug addiction and trafficking to hurt our most precious values and to erode our institutions. We will not sit back and observe how they destroy homes and nations. [passage omitted]

Moreover, U.S. Attorney General Edwin Meese, who is in Puerto Vallarta to participate in the so-called regional judicial summit, said President Miguel de la Madrid and Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez have become world leaders in the fight against drug trafficking. Meese said that, unfortunately, there have been some irresponsible criticisms against Mexico's participation in the fight against drug trafficking, but he said neither his country's Justice Department nor the President have made such comments. Meese added that in this meeting, the participating countries should seek resources at the United Nations to create a fund to finance the fight against drug trafficking. Meese only spoke to the foreign press because he refused to make statements to Mexican communications media. [passage omitted]

ENVOY TO U.S. SENDS MEMO ON HELMS AMENDMENT

PA120242 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p 23-a

[Text] Memorandum

To: Panamanian Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Abadia Arias

From: Dominador Kaiser Bazan, Panamanian Ambassador to Washington.

Subject: Amendment proposed by Senator Helms.

In accordance with your request made on this date, I inform you of the recent events which have taken place in the U.S. Congress.

During the 24 September 1986 U.S. Senate session, which centered on the discussions of House Resolution No 4759 already approved by the House of Representatives, Senator Jesse Helms proposed amendment No 2897, which adds the following paragraph: "Section 604. The CIA director will present a report to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House of Representatives Permanent Committee on 1 March 1987, at the latest, determining whether it is true -- and, if so, to what extent -- that the Panamanian Government Defense Forces are involved in international drug traffic, arms smuggling and money laundering, and furthermore, whether they were involved in the death of Hugo Spadafora."

Senator Helms defended his motion, and succeeded in including articles published in June by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and in September by THE WASHINGTON POST in the sessions' records. Senator Edward Kennedy supported the motion and Senators Durenberger and Cohen opposed it. The final voting resulted in 53 votes for and 46 votes against; thus, the motion was approved. Since the amendment had not been studied by the House of Representatives, it had to be submitted with others on the same topic to a joint conference of designated senators and representatives to agree on the style and content of the final version of House Resolution No 4759.

The meetings took place on 25 and 26 September 1986. The results of those meetings were published in the congressional record (Congressional Record House) [Preceding three words in English] on 1 October 1986. With regard to amendment No 2897, the joint conference agreed on the following:

"Section 604 of the Senate amendment would have requested the CIA director to present a report to the congressional intelligence committees on or before 1 March 1987 as to whether and to what extent the Panamanian Government's defense forces are involved in international drug traffic, arms smuggling, money laundering, and whether they were involved in Hugo Spadafora's death, or in human right violations in Panama.

"The designated senators and representatives decided there is no need to include that order in the conference report since there are already statutes ordering the CIA director to reply to any inquiry made by the congressional intelligence committees.

The members of the joint conference understand the CIA director will furnish all the information relevant to this case to intelligence committees.

Therefore, Senator Helms' amendment No 2897 will not appear and will not be part of House Resolution No 4759.

Sincerely yours,

Dominador Kaiser Bazan.

Minister Scores LA PRENSA

PA112134 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p 24

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Government and Justice Minister Rodolfo Chiari De Leon has sent LA PRENSA Associate Director Dr Fabian Echevers a letter referring to a report on a U.S. Congress session published by this newspaper.

The letter states:

Mr Director:

Dominador Kaiser Bazan, Panama's ambassador to Washington, has sent a memorandum to Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias. Please find a copy of this memorandum attached. On page 2 it states:

"Regarding amendment No 2897, which was presented by Senator Helms, the following was decided:

Section 604 of the Senate amendment would have required the Central Intelligence director to prepare by 1 March 1987, at the latest, a report for the intelligence committees of Congress explaining if in fact the Defense Forces of the Panamanian Government have violated the human rights of the Panamanian people, are involved in international drug trafficking, in arms trafficking, in the laundering of money, and in the death of Dr. Hugo Spadafora, and to what extent. The congressmen decided it is not necessary to include this disposition in the congressional report because there are statutory dispositions that order the Director of Central Intelligence to respond to petitions from congressional intelligence committees.

The congressmen believe the Director of Central Intelligence will provide all the information pertaining to this matter to the intelligence committees."

Therefore, Amendment 2897 will not appear in, and will not form part of H.R. 4759." Based on the ambassador's memorandum, the report published on the front page of the Thursday, 2 October edition of LA PRENSA, under the headline "U.S. Congress Approves Investigating FDP [Panama Defense Forces]" and which begins by saying: "Amendment No 2897 has been approved during a bicameral session without changes in its text or content..." is not in line with the true situation and, therefore, is notoriously false.

LA PRENSA has once again mistakenly handled a news report to satisfy very personal political interests. It has tried to provoke confusion and chaos among the people and at the same time has tried to discredit a state agency. This is an irresponsible action not in line with the conduct a good social communicator must maintain in its community.

It is regrettable that you publish on your newspaper's front page a report on such a delicate matter so hastily, without making sure it was true. The report happened to be definitely false, untrue. Amendment No 2897, presented by Senator Jesse Helms and others, will not form part of H.R. 4759, based on a decision from a joint conference of Senators and Representatives who compose the U.S. Congress. [sentence as published]

False reports, such as this one, harm the credibility of any medium and cast doubt upon its seriousness, responsibility, and equanimity, attributes that must always be present in any communications means fulfilling its role, which is so important in all states.

This ministry believes this is a suitable moment to reiterate to the director that we will not tolerate this constant and permanent practice by the daily you direct of publishing false reports in some cases, and of approaching news in a distorted fashion in others, all for the evident objective of satisfying and enhancing political interests and at the same time disrupting public order, peace, and national security.

Respectfully yours,

Rodolfo Chiari De Leon, Minister of Government and Justice

DAILY FAULTS GOVERNMENT FOR NEGLECTING AREAS

PA122350 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Oct 86 p a-4

[Editorial: "The 7 Years the Torrijos-Carter Treaty Has Been in Effect"]

[Text] Tuesday 1 October marked the 7th year the Torrijos-Carter treaties have been in effect. During this period of time, many things have happened at home and abroad that are not what Panamanians expected or wished for in these treaties. In these 84 months, we have experienced all sorts of snags and vicissitudes. On the one hand, this is the result of the U.S. Government's lack of understanding, and on the other hand, of the Panamanian rulers' negligence, abandonment, and even indifference. The U.S. Government has taken advantage of a law enacted at the last minute to openly and brazenly disregard the commitments it acquired in those treaties. Along these lines, our government has been content with sporadically and unenthusiastically issuing protests at the high international public forums.

Throughout those 7 years, the U.S. Government has been turning over to Panama a number of installations that were not in the best of conditions. There are enough examples to confirm this statement. In this regard, the Panamanian Government institutions, which have taken over their administration, have had to make huge investments so these installations could fulfill their social functions. We are aware we are struggling against one of the most powerful nations of the world. Moreover, we must be aware of the new mentality of that country's present government. Its role as guardian has been growing in recent years. The reactionary elements are experiencing one of their most recalcitrant moments in the Northern Colossus.

Frankly, we must accept the fact that the Panamanian Government has also been at fault for the situation we have experienced and continue to experience in the Panama Canal Zone area, 7 years after the Torrijos-Carter treaty went into effect. To date, we have behaved irresponsibly and inefficiently.

As prominent Panamanian treaty experts and persons with N-depth knowledge about the treaties and their spirit have charged, it is truly regrettable that the Panamanian Government has not set up a planned strategy for this sector by now. We have not seen a single government action with the aim of establishing a development policy for that area. Improvisation and politics have adversely taken hold of the Canal area.

The works reverted to Panama in the last 7 years have been administered under a strictly political criteria and we have been guilty of the grossest kinds of improvisation. The Panama railroad, the housing units, and other installations at present are not what they were several years ago. The Canal Zone reveals an unbelievable lack of concern. Maintenance for the works reverted to our country is practically a dead letter. Green areas have become inaccessible and unbelievable brushwoods. In practice, we have abandoned what we have received, owing to our rulers' typical attitude of leaving the headaches for the next rulers. We have truly not been capable of regulating the development of that territory to incorporate it into ours.

All these facts discredit us before the U.S. Government. This situation cannot be hidden and after 7 years of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, that went into effect as a result of the tremendous sacrifice by Panama's youth, such a state of affairs bolsters Panama's enemies. There are 14 years left before the most important installation is totally turned over to Panama's control. Despite that time span, we have not seen any serious attitude allowing us to guarantee that in the year 2000 the Panamanian Government will be able to administer it as the world expects us to. In our judgment, that is the negative inventory we have so far of the impact of the treaties which have been in effect for 7 years.

COSTA RICADOWNED PLANE DOES NOT COMPROMISE NEUTRALITY

PA101455 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said the downing of the U.S. plane in Nicaragua does not weaken or question Costa Rica's policy of neutrality. The plane, with a military cargo consigned to the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, was downed by the EPS and the U.S. pilot [as heard] detained. Madrigal Nieto said this action could have been avoided if the plane was refueled in Costa Rican territory.

Foreign Minister Madrigal Nieto believes the U.S. plane downed in Nicaragua did not overfly Costa Rican territory -- this is what appears in a public security report. On the contrary, it appeared to have entered Nicaragua airspace in a heavily patrolled area, which was the reason it was attacked. Madrigal Nieto pointed out that if the plane had overflown national soil, it could have entered Nicaragua at other points.

The foreign minister doubts the downed plane is part of the \$100 million aid package the United States granted the counterrevolution. At first, Madrigal Nieto said it looked like it was the beginning of such aid, but then he cited press reports to the effect that the \$100 million becomes effective today [quedan en firme hasta hoy]. He added that it could not be part of the aid because this is official money which must be handled through government channels, and the [U.S.] authorities have claimed the plane has no links with the Reagan administration.

EL SALVADORDUARTE DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY AFTER QUAKE

PA110259 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2308 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Address by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte on 10 October, place not given; in a link up with Cadena Cuscatlan -- recorded]

[Text] Attention, attention, listeners. Companero Felipe Pierrot has tuned in to a San Salvador radio station. We have heard that Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has decreed a state of emergency in the Salvadoran capital. Come in, Pierrot.

[Pierrot] Attention, Radio America listeners: President Duarte decreed a state of calamity at 1704 local time. We repeat: The Salvadoran president decreed a state of calamity at 1704 local time. These are his words:

[Begin Duarte recording] [?The emergency] is declared as of now due to the strong earthquake that has caused the loss of many lives and inflicted serious damage to the country, including the destruction of public and private buildings, private homes, schools, and commercial centers. The earthquake has caused other considerable damage and losses.

The tremors have continued. For this reason, many buildings that are already cracked could topple. This forces the president of the Republic and the Council of Ministers -- in accordance with Article 167, Paragraph 4 -- to immediately declare a state of public calamity because the Legislative Assembly still has not met to meet all the needs arising from this earthquake. By declaring this a public calamity, I appeal to all the peoples of the world to listen to the call of the Salvadoran people who (?anticpate) their understanding and cooperation.

In the first place, this public announcement is to alert the Salvadoran people to [words indistinct] take precautions at their homes. Let the people know that their government's officials are at work to provide the greatest protection possible in this moment of calamity. I am speaking from Cadena Cuscatlan, the national radio station, which at this moment becomes the pilot station for all that happens in the country and that can be aired. As of this moment, any official communication (?will be made) through this radio station.

I also want to tell the Salvadoran people we are already in the process of taking the proper measures. I have already sent the public health minister to [words indistinct] this same radio station and frequency. In this way, we will be able to communicate with any health official or any other official. [Words indistinct]. I ask all government officials to tune in to this radio station so we can instruct them in their duties. In the first place, the health minister has presumably evaluated the situation at some hospitals.

Mr Health Minister, please call this radio station to establish the immediate needs. We know the military hospital's casualties are in front of the Cuscatlan Park. We know one of the structures in the Santa Tecla Hospital collapsed. [Words indistinct]. Mr Health Minister, please order the transfer of nurses to some hospitals so the Santa Tecla can offer emergency services.

Another important thing is that apparently, a sort of settling has occurred in the [words indistinct] hospital. It is necessary to check on this. I will send some engineers to check the structures. But the most important thing is the people's lives. Therefore, I ask you to go to the [words indistinct] hospital and see the situation of the people so that all the most pressing services can be offered. Likewise, this is a message for all officials. The Cadena Cuscatlan phone numbers are 24-0307 and 24-0369. Jot down these numbers so you can communicate.

I also have an important message for the government minister. He is in charge of all matters related to food. Food is to be distributed in downtown San Salvador neighborhoods. This is where the most damage has occurred. If he can, the agriculture minister must transfer food and water. He is to have plasma ready for this problem. The government minister must try to purchase plastics in some of the country's manufacturing plants. During the night, people would sleep outdoors [words indistinct]. We will need something for these people to cover themselves up. Then, keep in mind Cadena Cuscatlan, whose phone numbers are 24-0307 and 24-0339.

As of tonight, the Armed Forces will provide complete protection for the entire city [words indistinct] security forces and troops stationed in the vicinity for them to keep watch and afford due protection to the people. Remember, any person caught pillaging or committing any crime will be severely punished at this time when a public calamity and state of emergency has been declared. As of this moment, nobody can carry out any actions against the state's security. Therefore, all must obey. These are my instructions for the public security forces. Through the Armed Forces Joint Chief of Staff, the proper plans are being drafted. It is also important to cooperate with the security groups [words indistinct].

Attention to all who have gathered in [words indistinct]. It is extremely important [words indistinct] that all neighbors get organized for getting medicines and food. It is important to remember that, as of this moment, drinking water must be boiled to preclude any danger of drinking contaminated water. These are the things. Then let all the neighbors get organized in groups, according to their neighborhoods, zones and streets, under a single authority. This authority must keep in direct communication with Cadena Cuscatlan. We will continue to report through this radio station. [Words indistinct] telephone number 24-0307 to let us know the name of the person in charge of the zone so the security organizations and the Armed Forces can continue to keep in touch with them and receive instructions for this emergency. Meanwhile, the community organization in each street and neighborhood is extremely important, because through this organization we will be able to assist you people. This is how we can work through the institutions.

So please, get organized in the various communities. To all the people in the country, I say, let us not forget we are still in danger because there are many buildings that are cracked. Do not get close to buildings so that you will not be hurt if they collapse. We tell the owners of those houses that have cracks, especially in their foundations, not to enter them. It is better for you to seek open areas. It is better that, organized in open areas and with [words indistinct], you can have the possibility of getting organized and contacting Cadena Cuscatlan immediately through telephone numbers 24-0307 and 24-0339. Begin to get organized and call.

In addition, I call on all ministers of state to immediately go to the Armed Forces Joint General Staff where I have established the operations center for all the decisions that we have to make.

We have already contacted several friendly countries and they are already sending their initial aid. I hope to continue talking on this radio station. I am also going to tour the city to check on the various problems. I thus ask you to get organized so that when (?we get) there we can talk about specific things and the specific needs each of the neighborhoods has.

I have declared the state of emergency because this is a true emergency situation and especially because the state of emergency forces the National Emergency Committee to take action. The state of emergency makes the situation even more dramatic but that is needed because the situation after this earthquake is very difficult and grave. [sentence as heard]

But, in addition, Salvadorans, I want to tell you that [words indistinct] great moral strength. All Salvadorans have gone through this calamity before. We have suffered a lot but the Salvadoran people are ready to bear with this, to persist, and to move forward. We will all move forward together, have faith. Let's pray for God to give us strength and faith because we are going to pull through and because [words indistinct] and despite the fact he gives us these tests to prove to everyone that Salvadoran people are strong. For this reason, I ask all Salvadorans to pray to God so he will give us the willpower, faith, confidence, and hope to pull through.

I am going to continue talking through this Cadena Cuscatlan about matters that are important. In the meantime, we are going to continue the process of organization throughout the country. I am asking the people of San Salvador to get organized right away to [words indistinct] social institutions to get organized by neighborhoods, by residential sector [colonias], [words indistinct] so we can [word indistinct] as soon as possible.

In this way then, I will go off the air now [words indistinct] asking the government authorities and the ministers to come to the Joint General Staff. I tell the mayors of San Salvador, [names indistinct], San Marcos, etc., all the mayors [passage indistinct] not to leave their communities because we have to [words indistinct] thinking that you are in difficulties. [Words indistinct] through Cadena Cuscatlan, telephone numbers 24-0307 and 24-0339. [Words indistinct] we will move forward, have faith [words indistinct] help us. Let's all help because it is the only way to move forward. [Words indistinct]

I think the first thing we have to do is assess the situation. I will personally visit the areas to see [passage indistinct] I will personally check on this situation and then I can give you my views on it. These things must be done calmly, trying to resolve the problems in the best way possible. It is true there are problems of a [words indistinct].

But the most important thing right now is the lives of Salvadorans. We must try to help them. Please, make sure that the messages we send will not be ones of alarm. Let these messages be ones of advice, guidance, and orientation so everyone knows what they have to do and so no one will panic unnecessarily.

One must remain calm in the face of adversity [words indistinct] but to take actions calmly so we will not lose our heads and so there will be no more problems than those we already have. Perhaps now, with calm and moderation, we will take the emergency measures. But what is very urgent right now is to protect the lives of all Salvadorans. We will look at the problem of the structures and other matters later on. But, so far, this is all I can tell you.

Farabundo on Temporary Truce

PA112106 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1911 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command on 10 October in El Salvador]

[Text] The FMLN General Command to the Salvadoran people:

One more test of sorrow is being experienced by our people. It is added to 50 years of exploitation and misery. The earthquake mostly affected our country's poor classes. It is added to the effects that the state terrorism has caused with a death toll of 60,000, 6,000 missing, and 500,000 displaced persons.

This onslaught by nature again highlights the subhuman conditions under which millions of Salvadorans live. They are the ones who have been most affected. These poor sectors are the same ones that are the target of the economic package deals, of the conscription, and of the repression. This situation reaffirms in the FMLN fighters the just reasons for defending the national interests; for defending the interests of the peasant majority affected by drought, bombings, and the operations of the Armed Forces; and for defending the interests of the urban workers who suffer repression and are now affected by the earthquake.

The exclusive neighborhoods of the Duarteist officials and military were not the ones affected by the quake. Our message of solidarity at this time is addressed to the country's working classes who are experiencing sorrow over the loss of their loved ones and their humble homes.

We are aware that, at this time, the national attention is focused on helping the victims, on resolving housing, food, and supply problems, and on establishing communication among relatives. Soldiers and lower rank officers, who do not live with the comfort and security of the high-ranking chiefs, also find themselves in that situation.

Such attention meets the need for the poorest sectors of the nation. The FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee, therefore, resolve to establish a temporary truce throughout the country. It will go into force as soon as our units learn about this communique. The FMLN General Command calls on all its military units to comply with this measure by suspending all offensive operations and limiting themselves to fighting only in the event of clashed that might occur. The truce will remain in effect as long as our fronts deem necessary in accordance with the situation.

The truce is declared unilaterally, because we do not believe the government and the Armed Forces have any feelings or respect for the Salvadorans' sorrow. If such feelings exist, the government should make this known through mediator Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas so as to reach a pact on a truce. However, Jose Napoleon Duarte has announced greater penalties for those who supposedly attack the so-called national security. We interpret this as a threat and as more repression against the people at a time of national sorrow in view of the serious situation of the majority of the people. The government has the obligation to hold the so-called package deal of economic measures in abeyance. In this regard, we call on all our people to organize, mobilize, and struggle for their rights. They should struggle for the abolition of the package deal and the conscription and above all they should remain alert to prevent the theft of the international aid to the quake victims by the high command and the military chiefs, just as happens with the food for the displaced people. That's enough of 50 years of exploitation and deceit!

We issue a call to the world's peoples for solidarity in the face of the situation of thousands of homeless people affected by the displacements caused by the Armed Forces and the effects of the earthquake.

We also warn our people and the international community about the possibility that the Duarte government will call U.S. Army troops for the purpose of receiving aid and, in this way, to carry out its longed-for intervention of U.S. troops in the Salvadoran conflict.

[Signed] FDR Executive Committee, Dr Guillermo Manuel Ungo, Dr Ruban Zamora.

FMLN General Command. Commanders Shafik Jorge Handal, Leonel Gonzalez, Joaquin Villalobos, Ferman Cienfuegos, Roberto Roca.

El Salvador, 10 October 1986

Vides: Army Rejects Truce

PA130009 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2353 GMT 12 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran defense minister today said the army cannot accept the unilateral military truce the guerrillas declared yesterday.

General Eugenio Vides Casanova asserted: "The constitution forbids us to neglect the country's security. Therefore, we will not suspend military actions throughout the national territory."

The FMLN has announced the suspension of all its actions to permit rescue and reconstruction operations after the earthquake the Salvadoran capital suffered Friday.

In brief statements to ACAN-EFE at the staff headquarters, where the emergency committee--formed after the earthquake--has its office, Vides Casanova said the army is bent on "reconstruction and tending to the victims of the earthquake." He also said: "But if the guerrillas do not want to suspend their actions, we will fight them."

Salvadoran soldiers are providing security during the rescue operations in the capital. However, they are not directly participating in the removal of rubble from the buildings destroyed by the quake. Several units have been sent from the interior of the country to reinforce the troops in the capital.

President Jose Napoleon Duarte said yesterday that the truce declared unilaterally by the guerrillas was a propagandistic action.

"If the guerrillas want to suspend their military actions, that is fine; but the important thing, at this moment, is reconstructing the country and attending to the most urgent needs of thousands of Salvadorans who have been affected by the quake," the defense minister said.

Vides Casanova stressed: "The guerrillas should suspend their actions and declare a military truce until the country is totally reconstructed."

No reports on possible clashes have been received in the capital during the past 24 hours.

Duarte Forms Aid Committee

PA131510 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0341 GMT 13 Oct 86

[News conference by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte; place not given; monitored in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Duarte] I think that at least 150,000 -- if not 200,000 people -- have been affected by the earthquake. I believe that from 150,000 to 200,000 people have been left homeless. These are people we will have to support somehow. [passage omitted]

One lesson we have learned from the world because of the tremors that have occurred is how to manage aid and how to manage funds people and countries donate. I have decided to form a committee composed of honorable Salvadorans. The committee is composed of five [as heard] persons. It is headed by Mr (Roberto Murray), whom I greatly respect and appreciate. I think he can truly guarantee the proper use of funds at this moment of crisis. The people who compose the committee are: (Roberto Timan; Roberto Mathews; and Ricardo Diem [all names as heard]. All of them work in coordination with the finance minister, who is the government's representative on the committee. [passage omitted]

Duarte on Casualties, Rescue

PA140429 Paris AFP in Spanish 0412 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Oct (AFP) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has revealed that the confirmed deaths have risen to 976, following the earthquake which inflicted serious damage in his country's capital, which has a population of 1.5 million. Duarte said there are approximately 8,176 wounded, approximately 30,988 families affected, and approximately 2,379 houses destroyed.

He said 230 tremors were registered today, increasing the total of tremors during the last 3 days to 1,075; therefore the population is urged to sleep on the streets. The president requested the people's understanding because they could only supply tents, food, and water to 1,500 families today. However, he stressed that the "public services will be rendered as soon as possible."

Duarte reiterated the country's medicine reserves have been exhausted with the exception of aspirin. However, he noted antitetanus vaccinations arrived on the nine relief flights that arrived today.

Today, the president visited the suburban neighborhoods most seriously affected, particularly Santa Marta, where a landslide buried 40 families.

Duarte explained in detail that the rescue squads were still 8 meters from the place where it is believed that the families are buried.

REBELS ACCUSE DUARTE OF COMPLICITY WITH CONTRAS

PA130329 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Sandino's Children Down Clumsy Superman [headline]

The reports on the plane downed by the EPS on 6 October in Nicaraguan territory has caused great national and international commotion.

The plane turned out to be a supply plane for the Nicaraguan contra mercenaries. However, the most important discovery is that the crew members were U.S. citizens, two of whom died immediately, while a third one was arrested by the Nicaraguan Army.

The statements made by the captured U.S. citizen, which were broadcast on television and heard by all of the Nicaraguan people, as well as the documents seized, revealed the plane took off from the Ilopango Military Airport in El Salvador, and the captured U.S. citizen is a U.S. adviser to the Salvadoran Army.

Immediately after the incident, the Salvadoran Government denied what is clear to everybody else. Duarte's poor arguments only said it was a [words indistinct] without explaining the content of the maneuver.

The cynicism of Reagan's government has gone even beyond the denial of the links between the plane's crew members and the U.S. Army. This situation, which exposed the yankee government even further -- especially in its criminal behavior and disrespect for international law and for the people's right to self-determination -- was justified by Elliot Abrams, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, by describing the mercenary crew as heroic.

This shows contempt for our peoples' right to forge their own destinies, as it would establish the will of Reagan's government as a legal norm in Central America.

The barefaced complicity of the Salvadoran Christian Democratic Government and its Armed Forces with the U.S. Government, in its war of aggression against Nicaragua, was totally exposed. Once again, the total submission of Napoleon Duarte's government is not only an echo of Ronald Reagan's propaganda campaign against Nicaragua [words indistinct] to take supplies to the contra movement mercenaries.

Spokesmen at the Ilopango Military Airport revealed the number of flights leaving from a restricted area at this airport has increased in the last few weeks. Undoubtedly, the increasing number of flights is closely related to the logistical support for the Nicaraguan contras.

This situation allows our people, and all the world's peoples and governments to see that Duarte's hackneyed policy of peace and nonintervention in Central America is merely a smoke screen to cover its complicity and its warmongering policy against Nicaragua.

Duarte's government, as a puppet of Reagan's government, encourages and carries supplies to the contra movement criminal bands, thus worsening the Central American crisis, and boycotting the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. Now, no one doubts the identity of the aggressor and the warmongering enemy of peace in Central America: The U.S. imperialist government.

HONDURAS

AZCONA SENDS MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY TO DUARTE

PA110130 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2351 GMT 10 Oct 86

["Official Communique" issued by the Honduran Presidency in Tegucigalpa on 10 October, read by Marco Tulio Romero, chief of information of the Presidency]

[Text] Official Communique: The Honduran Government regrets the tragedy the sister republic of El Salvador is experiencing in the aftermath of a earthquake that has brought destruction and death to that nation. During such difficult moments, Honduran President Jose Simon Azcona Hoyo publicly conveys his solidarity with the Salvadoran people and Government and offers whatever assistance may be required in view of this situation of tragedy and sorrow.

The Honduran president has followed the events in the neighboring country and is giving precise instructions to conduct actions of fraternal cooperation that may be urgently needed. The signs of solidarity, sympathy, and sorrow over what is happening there were conveyed today to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Information on the cooperation by the Honduran Government will be disclosed at the right time through the country's diverse news media.

Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazan Department, 10 October 1986

[Signed] Secretariat of the Press of the Honduran Presidency.

NICARAGUAORTEGA ON PLANE DOWNING, HASENFUS CASE

PA131540 Managua International Service in Spanish 1224 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Nicaraguan courts will try U.S. mercenary Eugene Hasenfus, who was captured last week when Nicaragua downed a CIA airplane that was flying over southern Nicaragua to supply the Somozist counterrevolution. In a meeting with residents of Managua neighborhoods over the weekend, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua, made the announcement, stressing the Reagan government's policy of aggression against our people. Let us listen to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra:

[Begin Ortega recording] Our country is being subjected in a clearer and more direct way to the aggressive actions of the U.S. Government -- to aggressive, illegal, and terrorist actions. It is necessary for us to begin talking about the Americans who died and the American who was captured while they were carrying out terrorist actions in our country, illegal actions promoted by the U.S. Government. These are the facts. We have been insisting on the dangers of military escalation, of escalating aggression by the United States. We have been insisting on this. The U.S. Government says we are inventing this but on the other hand, it has approved \$100 million for sending advisers and all of that. We said this would mean the direct participation by the Americans, who are used to this type of action because the U.S. Congress also approved the sending of military advisers.

We made these charges during our tour of nine countries after we attended the nonaligned summit in Harare. The United States claimed we were inventing this. The direct participation of Americans in actions promoted by the U.S. Government has been left very clear. The proof is there. It is painful proof: two dead Americans, one American prisoner. There is abundant proof. The documents that were seized there are plentiful. The statement of the detained American is also abundant; it leaves no room for doubt about the U.S. Government's involvement in all those actions. But who, what U.S. Government organization is the one directly involved in this action? For us, that is secondary, whether it be the CIA, the State Department, the Pentagon. For us that is secondary. What is clear is that the U.S. Government shows up as being involved in terrorist actions, in illegal actions promoted after there is a ruling by the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. In other words, the ruling of the ICJ exists and is very clear. What does the U.S. Government do? It does not comply with that ruling. It does not fulfill the ruling. The U.S. Government does not pay attention to the judge. The U.S. Government does not respect the laws; it does not respect them.

It tried to create a scandal; it tried to manipulate public opinion to reverse the situation. It began to charge that we are violating the Vienna Convention because we did not show the prisoner to the consul. The Vienna Convention does not say that in so many hours a prisoner has to be presented to the consul. What it says is that he must be presented and he has already been presented to the consul.

We respect the laws in this country. With what authority does the U.S. Government charge that Nicaragua is not respecting international treaties when the U.S. Government itself is not respecting international treaties? It is not respecting the United Nations; it is not respecting the ICJ. With what authority is it stating that Nicaragua is not respecting international agreements? Moreover, Nicaragua will obviously not respond to the U.S. Government's disrespectful attitude toward international organizations, international agreements.

Nicaragua will not respond to the maneuvers. Nicaragua responds by respecting international laws. The prisoner was immediately presented to the press. He was captured on Monday. On Tuesday, the national and foreign press that traveled to El Tule was able to interview briefly the prisoner. He was later presented to the press here; he was visited by his wife, who came from the United States; then he was presented again to the press; then he was interviewed by the consul. All this happened in a matter of days.

We still remember the day when the U.S. Government, violating all international laws, kidnapped companero Orlando Tardencilla. They kidnapped a Nicaraguan citizen from El Salvador and took him to Washington. That was an international kidnapping, an act of international terrorism. He was taken from El Salvador to Washington. He was tortured, bribed with dollars, all this so Orlando Tardencilla would make statements before a small and select group of reporters. They wanted him to make statements against the Nicaraguan revolution. Orlando Tardencilla only told the truth, and the truth was a blow against the campaign they had unleashed within the United States against Nicaragua.

As we have already said, this was an open violation of international laws. They kidnapped a Nicaraguan citizen who had been arrested in El Salvador and was being tried in El Salvador. Then suddenly, he appeared in Washington. How can this be explained?

Well, the U.S. Government has been sponsoring the war against Nicaragua. The U.S. President says the Somozist mercenaries are his brothers. He has said this; there is a recording of President Reagan saying this. Many U.S. radio and television stations have a recording of President Reagan saying this. He said the Somozist mercenaries are his brothers. Now that two U.S. citizens have died here and another has been captured, we do not see their brothers speaking up in the United States. The CIA says it has nothing to do with them; President Reagan says he has nothing to do with the U.S. citizen; Mr Shultz and some retired general, who carries out allegedly private operations, also said they have nothing to do with this U.S. citizen. The U.S. citizen has no brothers. The U.S. Government sent him down here to be part of this operation after President Reagan said he is a brother of the Somozist mercenaries. But not that he has been caught and found to be openly and directly involved in this act of terrorism, he has no one to claim him in the United States.

What kind of morals does the U.S. Government have? It is a government with an immoral attitude. They should have had the uprightness to admit he is a CIA or State Department agent involved in an operation staged by the White House or the Pentagon. They should request he be returned to the United States. They should describe him as a prisoner of war. But they will not even admit to saying he is a prisoner of war. No one is claiming him. He will probably just end up as a case before the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunal. That is where he will most probably end. [applause] [people shout slogans]

We will not be merciless with those who died. The U.S. Embassy officials here in Nicaragua have tried to manipulate the fact that we took the bodies to the U.S. Embassy. They did not want to accept the bodies. They said it was disrespectful to take the bodies to the embassy and leave the caskets at the doors of the embassy. Disrespect is what they did. They did not accept the bodies of two U.S. citizens. After all, the two dead men and the prisoner are victims of the U.S. Government's policy.

Elliot Abrams, the secretary of state [as heard], is saying the two dead men and the prisoner are heroes. If they are heroes, then why does he not claim them? Who is responsible for claiming those heroes, as Abrams has described them?

Mr Abrams promotes terrorist actions, such as this, but when people die or when someone is captured, they deny all responsibility. All he can say is that it was a heroic action. Why does Abrams not come here to carry out these heroic actions? Why does Abrams not get into a plane and come here to carry out these heroic actions instead of sending these U.S. citizens to die in Nicaragua, to become prisoners in Nicaragua? Why does Abrams not come here and carry out supply missions? Let us wait and see what will happen. Let us wait and see if he dares to come here after describing these illegal and terrorist actions as heroic deeds.

After all, Abrams is nothing more than another victim. The responsible party is the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government is responsible for this situation. All this proves is that we are confronting an enemy that is hard at work; an enemy with bases in Honduras and El Salvador; an enemy that uses some Costa Rican officials. It has bribed some people in Costa Rica. There is no other way of explaining the fact the plane took off from El Salvador, entered Costa Rican territory, and reported over the radio to Costa Rica. Then that same plane turns north and heads for Nicaraguan territory.

The complicity of the Salvadoran military is clear. General Bustillo appears clearly involved in these terrorist actions. They have talked a great deal in El Salvador about Nicaragua and have accused Nicaragua. Yet what is being demonstrated here is that El Salvador is acting as an instrument of U.S. interventionist policy against Nicaragua. This is what has been demonstrated now.

A few days ago, the Salvadoran representative at the United Nations -- the Salvadoran foreign minister -- swore again and again that they have nothing to do with groups acting against Nicaragua. He then launched attacks on Nicaragua. The results of and the evidence on the actual and real behavior of the Salvadoran Government came to light a few days later. It is an instrument, a pawn of the U.S. Government's policy against Nicaragua. They have allowed the Ilopango Military Airport to be used for storing planes. The prisoner talked about five planes located in Ilopango Airport alone. Perhaps the planes are still there. However, with all this ruckus, they must have rushed to get them out of there because there will be investigations later and evidence may be found. However, the planes were there until a few days ago.

There also is the list of 34 U.S. citizens who took part in these operations and 2 CIA agents or officers who directed these operations from El Salvador, taking advantage of the Aguacate Air Base in Honduran territory and the complicity of some Costa Rican officials for flights through the Costa Rican airspace. All this is very clear and demonstrates that when Nicaragua takes recourse to the ICJ against Honduras and Costa Rica, it is doing something that is just, something that is right. They react when we take them before a judge. We are acting within legal and normal channels. We have taken them to court. That is their affair. If they think they are clean and not guilty, let them prove it to the court. The court will acquit them. However, since they are involved...[leaves thought unfinished]. The U.S. Government has attempted to get Honduras and El Salvador involved, and is trying to get Costa Rica involved even though Costa Rica has insisted on pursuing its neutrality policy. Then, they feel annoyed and protest when Nicaragua takes them to the ICJ.

As I was saying, this entire situation demonstrates that we are completely right when we insist it is necessary to bolster the revolution's military defense. This is our first and foremost task always: the military defense of the revolution. Strengthening the revolution's military defense means protecting fighters in the war zones to continue defeating the mercenary forces, and guaranteeing the mass incorporation of our cities' population to be prepared to confront an eventual intervention by U.S. troops. We must be prepared for this.

We have said we are certain it will be more difficult for the United States to invade us if we develop more strength internally and become better organized. Then they will know this will not be an easy thing to do. If they think it will be easy, if they think that a war with Nicaragua will be an easy one and that they can win it in a few days, they will immediately lunge at us.

However, they realize our people are a combative people, an organized people, a people prepared to fight. This stops them. This is the first force of contention. If we bolster our defenses through everybody's participation in the revolution's military defense, they will have to think twice before launching an invasion. They will also have to think twice after developments like these, in which two U.S. citizens have been killed and one has been captured. If they (?think)...[leaves thought unfinished].

We were saying, when talking with companeros, that this American is not actually demoralized. He is not demoralized. A person who has had morale and has lost it is demoralized. However, the truth is that these men have no morale. They have no reason to have it. They have come here to wage a war and do not even know what they are getting into. They do not come here with a political or an ideological conviction. They come here for a few dollars to engage in these types of actions against the Nicaraguan people.

The same thing would happen to the U.S. troops if they came here to invade our country. They would come here without any morale. It would be different if the U.S. soldiers had to defend U.S. territory if it were attacked. They would certainly have morale then, the way the U.S. soldier had morale during World War II, when the struggle was against fascism. However, they cannot have morale when they go to Vietnam and cannot have morale when they come to Nicaragua. That is why the prisoner is the way he is. It is not that he has lost his morale. He did not have any and has never had any. He has come here to do something without any kind of morale, or any kind of conviction, or any kind of motivation.

In turn, the companeros who captured him -- the boy from San Carlos (?or) San Juan who captured him -- said he had been in the military service 4 months. He did have morale even though he had been in the military service 4 months -- compared to the 11-years experience this man had. This man was in Vietnam, a paratroop specialist; he enjoyed the expertise of the U.S. Army, which is very well prepared technically. These people are better trained than our companeros. However, what is happening? (?They believe there is no morale here.) The companeros here have morale and those who captured him have morale. The same thing would happen again; history would repeat itself if the United States ever made the mistake of invading Nicaragua. This is how the American soldiers would end: dead or the prisoners of the Nicaraguan people. That would be the result; they would be defeated. That is why we insist the United States seek a peaceful solution. Nicaragua is willing to seek a peaceful solution with the U.S. Government; Nicaragua is willing to seek peace. Nicaragua is willing, and supports the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group and the Lima Group. Nicaragua has gradually achieved greater recognition [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Ortega Announces Hasenfus Trial

PA121950 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Oct 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Excerpts] Managua, 12 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- President Daniel Ortega has announced that Eugene Hasenfus, who is accused by the Sandinists of supplying the "contras" on orders of the U.S. Government, will be tried by the anti-Somozist People's Tribunals.

The Sandinist leader said Hasenfus deserves the maximum penalty of 30 years imprisonment as contemplated by Nicaraguan laws.

Representatives of more than 30 neighborhoods of the eastern part of Managua, with whom Ortega met, applauded the president's point of view. He added that the 30 years should be of forced labor.

According to Ortega, the statements made by Hasenfus to newsmen on Wednesday and the documents found in the tactical C123K aircraft, downed by Sandinist surface-to-air missiles, "do not leave any room for doubt" about the "direct" intervention in the "aggression against Nicaragua."

The president reiterated that government authorities of Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica are also intervening in these covert U.S. operations. Ortega referred to the official U.S. campaign that attempts to deny the White House and the Pentagon are implicated in the "secret war" against Nicaragua.

The president said Hasenfus has been virtually abandoned by the U.S. Government "because he has found himself without his brothers." President Reagan, Ortega explained, has said the "contras" are his brothers.

"They sent him (Hasenfus) on this terrorist operation, but now that there are two dead pilots and another North American has been captured, the brothers cannot be found," Ortega added.

The Sandinist president said that despite the fact that Hasenfus has been abandoned, "he is not demoralized, because he is a man without morals."

"He got involved in a war without knowing what he was getting into. He arrived without political or ideological convictions, staging this type of action for a few dollars," Ortega said. He recalled that Hasenfus has been serving the U.S. CIA for more than 20 years. [passage omitted]

The anti-Samozist People's Tribunals (TPA) to which Hasenfus will be consigned at a still undetermined date, were created by former Government Junta of National Reconstruction on 11 April 1983. These tribunals handle crimes contemplated in the law on maintenance of order and public security and other related cases stipulated in the penal code. Only the presidents of these tribunals are lawyers; the other members are not.

According to a publication by the independent Permanent Human Rights Commission of Nicaragua (CPDF), these tribunals are "undemocratic because they violate the principle of a neutral judge and are made up of members of the FSLN."

'Public' Trial Proceedings

PA140310 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0245 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Managua, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Top-level Sandinist government officials are deliberating the legal petition to try U.S. citizen Eugene Hasenfus, who was accused here of bringing supplies to the contras on Washington's instructions.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry source told ACAN-EFE the deliberations are being attended by Foreign Ministry, Justice Ministry, Supreme Court of Justice, and military court officials. The Sandinist Government lawyers are trying to establish how many crimes have been perpetrated by Hasenfus, according to the Nicaraguan laws, the source added.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "No decision has been adopted yet concerning the court that should try Hasenfus."

President Daniel Ortega said last Saturday, when meeting with Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS) representatives from more than 30 eastern neighborhoods, that Hasenfus will be tried by the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals (TPA). The source added: What Ortega said last weekend "was a possibility." [passage omitted]

Official sources have indicated that Hasenfus' trial will be a public one.

Report Links Bush to Plane

PA121503 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] The San Francisco EXAMINER, a U.S. daily, reported yesterday that U.S. Vice President George Bush is the link between the mercenary plane downed by the Sandinists last Sunday and the White House. Bush was director of the CIA from 1976 to 1977. The flight to Costa Rica and the violation of Nicaraguan air space was directed by the White House security council.

Bush ordered his security adviser, Donald Gregg, to appoint Max Gomez to the Ilopango Air Base in El Salvador, but Gregg did not obey this order. The order, however, as implemented by Nestor Sanchez. The man mentioned by Eugene Hasenfus, Max Gomez, was appointed to the Salvadoran Army and put in charge of directing flight operations to supply the mercenaries.

Government on U.S. Consul Contacts

PA1202137 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2023 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] The Information and Press Office of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports the following:

We have received complaints by U.S. Embassy officials -- over the access that national and international media have had to reports on the developments linked to the airplane downed by the EPS on 5 October -- in an attempt to prevent disclosures of developments that have been taking place.

Likewise, we report to the public that the notes the U.S. Embassy sent to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 7 October were answered the following day -- that is, 8 October. These notes made no reference whatsoever regarding any concern over the fates of the corpses from the downed airplane. However, prompted by humanitarian sentiment, the Nicaaguan Government immediately contacted the relatives of the dead men, and on its own, made arrangements through Mr Donald Tyson, consul general of that diplomatic mission, to deliver and repatriate the bodies.

During that meeting, which took place at 0845 on 9 October, it was agreed to hand over the bodies at 1500. Likewise, an agreement was made with Deputy Consul Mr Roberto Moreno that the surrender of the bodies would take place at the diplomatic mission, under the terms agreed on. To the surprise of Nicaraguan authorities who arrived with the bodies at the diplomatic mission, Mr Moreno told the Nicaraguan official who had been named to handle this operation to place the coffins on the ground outside the embassy's gate. Thus, the people who carried the bodies were not allowed to enter.

Moreover, it must be pointed out that attending the meeting with Mr Tyson was Mrs Sally Hasenfus, wife of Eugene Hasenfus. She had arrived in the country the night before. Immediately after the meeting, Mrs Hasenfus met with her husband. Regarding the request to allow the consul to have access [to Eugene Hasenfus] contained in a letter sent by the U.S. Embassy on 7 October, the response came immediately the following day. We expressed our willingness to authorize the consulate to have access to Mr Hasenfus. The meeting took place today at 1230.

The above-mentioned developments show the Nicaraguan Government has diligently and expeditiously responded to the needs imposed by the situation, in conforming to its international commitments. The Foreign Ministry protests and condemns propaganda ploys by the U.S. Government to distract the international public's attention from the serious events in which the U.S. Government is directly linked.

ORTEGA SENDS DUARTE CONDOLENCES OVER QUAKE

PA120235 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2152 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Message from Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega to Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte; undated]

[Text] Mr President, on behalf of the Nicaraguan people and government, I want to express our deep consternation in particular to the relatives and friends of the victims of the tragic earthquake that occurred in San Salvador today. [as heard] In these difficult moments for the friendly Salvadoran people, we want also to express our sincere solidarity with and support for them and to offer to them any cooperation within our reach to help alleviate -- as best as is possible -- the situation of the Salvadoran people.

We are in the process of drafting a list of services which we could offer to the Salvadoran people in these hard circumstances. Mr President, please accept the condolence of the Nicaraguan people and government over these painful events.

[Signed] Daniel Ortega Saavedra

COMMENTARY ON REYKJAVIK SUMMIT MEETING

PA131430 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] Only a few hours before the meeting of top Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, documents released in Washington disclosed that the United States plans to increase the number of nuclear tests over the next 5 years. The report points out that in order to meet this objective, the financial allotments for nuclear tests during 1987 and 1991 will be increased by 60 percent. Since the Soviet Union declared a unilateral nuclear tests moratorium in August 1985, the U.S. Government's response has been to execute more than 20 of these explosions and constantly seek pretexts not to join the Soviet initiative. Repeatedly, the United States has shown very little interest in reaching a general disarmament accord to put an end to its insane arms race. Reagan's recent assertion that he will not reach any understanding in Reykjavik that affects the development of the Star War program or the continuation of nuclear tests again indicates that the White House leader is not in the least concerned over mankind's destiny.

It is all too clear that despite pressures by the world in general and the U.S. people in particular, the U.S. President persists in refusing to back the Soviet moratorium and hampering disarmament talks. The best proof for this is Reagan's words cited above. He added that the Reykjavik meeting is only a step toward a later summit and that, consequently, specific accords could hardly be achieved during the Iceland meeting. Several Washington analysts have asserted, however, that Reagan vacillates between his desire to pass into history with some sort of positive document on disarmament and his determination not to be regarded by the most conservative circles as soft toward the Communists. This might be indicated by the fact that some U.S. sources have mentioned the possibility of reaching in Reykjavik some kind of accord regarding the presence of U.S. mid-range missiles in Europe. Of course, the Soviet Union proposed to negotiate this type of weapons long before they were installed. For this reason, the initiative does not belong with the White House this time either. Anyway, we must keep in mind that the primary objective of Reagan and his followers is to gain some kind of advantage over the Soviet Union and that such a policy automatically becomes an obstacle against every sound negotiation, which the Soviet government faithfully advocates.

ESQUIVEL REPORTS ON TRIPS TO BULGARIA, ROMANIA

FL111921 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1826 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Council of Ministers, has described his visit to Bulgaria and Romania, as well as to the Soviet Union as positive. He attended the 120th CEMA executive committee meeting for the preparation of the main documents to be discussed in an upcoming meeting in Bucharest.

Esquivel told Radio Reloj that in Bulgaria, in addition to drafting documents containing the development work of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, he observed the advances made in that country. He said he was able to visit Cuban youth workers at the Georgi Dimitrov shipyard in Varna, a very important economic center. There he chatted and learned about the high and combative spirit of our brothers, Esquivel said.

In Romania, he attended the meeting of the intergovernmental joint committee of the two countries, and a protocol outlining the work mechanisms for the current 5-Year period was also signed.

SYRIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES AT MINREX INVITATION

FL101840 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Dr Ahmad Saqr, Director of the American Department of the Syrian Arab Republic Foreign Ministry, has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Cuban Foreign Ministry [Minrex] as part of the program to develop and strengthen relations between Cuba and Syria. During his stay in our country, Dr Saqr will meet with Minrex officials and those from other organizations with Syrian relations.

STATE ENTITIES TAKE 5 PERCENT ENERGY CUT

FL111551 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1428 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] In the recent past, Cuba's oil exports income has been reduced because of low fuel prices. This reduces foreign currency income and forces the government to rearrange the economy. Among the measures taken to end this year with the least possible damage is the reduction by 5 percent of gasoline and oil quotas to central state entities. Likewise, additional amounts of fuel were authorized to some ministries responsible for supplying essential services to the country, such as electricity. Despite the adopted energy-saving measures, it is expected that the consumer power supply will not be affected unless technical difficulties arise in the country's thermoelectric power plants.

CORBIN SUBMITS RESIGNATION; DENIES ALLEGATIONS

FL100259 Bridgetown CANA in English 0237 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 9, CANA -- Deputy prime minister responsible for agriculture Robert Corbin offered his resignation tonight to President Desmond Hoyte, saying he wanted to clear his name.

A statement issued from Corbin's lawyers, Mackay and Moore, said the police interviewed their client and informed him that they had received a report that he had allegedly been involved in an accident of a possible criminal nature.

Our client firmly and immediately denied the allegation. At the request of the police, he submitted a written statement. In this statement he not only confirmed his denial and strongly asserted his innocence, but also specifically requested the police to pursue their investigations with the utmost vigour and thoroughness since he is not guilty of any wrongdoing, the release from the attorneys-at-law said.

It did not specify the allegation but radio stations across the region have reported that a Guyana Government minister had been accused of assaulting a woman. The statement expressed concern about a spate of grotesque calumnies defamatory of Corbin, one of five deputy prime ministers.

Some disgruntled politicians from minority factions have been very prominent in this smear campaign against our client, obviously hoping to gain political mileage, the release said, referring to calls for the resignation of the Hoyte administration.

In all circumstances, our client considers that he has a duty to deny such individuals the opportunity to assail the government by exploiting an allegation made against him personally. Our client emphatically denies the allegation made against him and will take all legal steps open to him to vindicate his character, the statement continued.

In the meantime, our client has instructed us to take legal action against any persons who issue any libel or slander against him. The statement said Corbin had asked Hoyte to allow him to step down from office to enable him to take all necessary action to clear his name.

There was no immediate reaction from Hoyte's office.

ARMY TAKES OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRUNSWIJK ATTACKS

FL132027 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] The National Army has gone on the offensive in eastern Suriname and has issued a call on the people to leave the area so that operations could be carried out without civilians being injured or killed. In the surroundings of Moengo, roadblocks, which were suspected to have been put up by the Brunswijk gang, have been blown up while Stoelmans Eiland was shelled with light artillery.

According to Commander Bouterse, the action by the Brunswijk gang has reached the limit and the time has now passed when the Army has to bear in mind the life of civilians before answering Brunswijk's attacks. Whenever the army attacks now it will certainly return the fire, said Bouterse.

Last Saturday, a platoon of the National Army was attacked in the vicinity of Carolina. Four soldiers were injured during the attack while two of them were missing. One has since been found. From the traces of blood at Carolina the attackers had a hard time and many of them may have been killed, said the army.

BOUTERSE TERMS ECONOMIC DECLINE 'INDESCRIBABLE'

FL132051 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Surinamese terrorists of the Brunswijk gang, who destroyed the oil palm company at Patamacca, succeeded in doing what Holland could not have done for 4 years with the suspension of the Dutch development aid. This was stated by government leader Desi Bouterse at a public meeting here last Saturday [11 October].

He disclosed that Suriname invested more than 61 million guilders at Patamacca since the suspension of the development aid. The company was keeping up production and gained foreign exchange by exporting unrefined cooking oil. Bouterse referred to the economic decline in the northeast of Suriname as indescribable. He said the government will now look into the problems of the workers who have been left unemployed because of the destruction of Patamacca.

PRIME MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRAZIL

FL132057 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Prime Minister Pretaap Radhakishun today left the country for Brazil on an official visit. His visit is at the invitation of the Government of Brazil and his first to that country since taking office in July. The prime minister will return to Suriname during this week.